It was a delight to meet aside from his

it was a delight to meet aside from his official character. He referred to the President as "Georgia's most illustrious grandson," which the President received with a broad smile. In closing Colonet Graves spoke of the President as a man in whom the statesmen is greater than the Politician and the man greater than the President." These allusions brought rounds of cheers and as the President rose to raply he was greeted by the entire gathering standing and waving their napkins.

The President had ursed and almost forced Joel Chandler Harris, "Uncle Remus," whose modesty would have kept him from the luncheon to join him at the table, scaling the eminent Southern author at his right. His references to his friend were a personal tribute of friendship.

to his friend were a personal tribute of riendship.

Fellewing the President's address, Colonel Graves introduced Governor Heyward, of South Carolina, as the guest second in honor only to the nation's selief, Governor Heyward added his welcome to the South to that already extended hy Georgia. He declared that nowhere could the President receive a more hearty welcome then in the South and he joined most heartly with Georgia in honoring the President.

Mrs. Roosewelt's Health.

## Mrs. Roosevelt's Health.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Health.

In clasing Governer Heyward proposed the health of Mrs. Roosevelt, already on her way to Washington, and the compliment was responded to by the entire company standing.

During the dinner, the band stationed on the veranda, played a number of the national airs, among others "The Star Spangled Banner." As he recognized the familiar strains, the President sprang to his feet followed by all present, seemingly forgetful of his surroundings. As "Dixie" broke on the air, he waved his hand in time to the music and joined in the cheers.

A reception followed the luncheon, which, though brief, afforded the oppotunity for several hundred to meet the

which though brief, afforded the oppor-tunity for several hundred to meet the President. Under a group of trees on the spacious grounds the long line passed in front of him, grasping his hand, until the committee announced that the hour bad arrived for the visit to the Georgia School of Technology. The grounds of the institution and the many buildings had been decorated with the yellow and had been decorated with the years am white of the school mingled with the crimson of Harvard, the President's alma mater. The five hundred students mingled their college yells with the "rah, rah," of Harvard, and in the latter the President joined heartly, leading the on several occasions

### Spoke to the Techs.

Acting President Metheson introduced President Roosevelt to the students, who consented to cease their shouts of welcome long criough to listen to a brief address from the honored guest. The President said:

"President Matheson has introduced me

as the first citizen of the world, but I am the first citizen only in so far as America is the first nation of the world. america is the first nation of the world, and America can be the first nation of the world only by just the kind of training and the effort as is developed and symbolized in institutions of this kind. believe in play. I believe you are all better for it. Play just as hard as

the better for it. Play just as hard as you know how, but when you quit, quit, then work with all your hearts and just as hard as you know how."

Then followed a line of the students, who pressed forward to shake the President's hand and most of the eager throng reached him.

Then came a drive about the city, under the escort of the cavalry and the reception committee. It included a ride through some of the principal streets, and a close view of the State Capitol, and ended at the President's train, which ulled out for Jacksonville promptly at 7 o'clock.

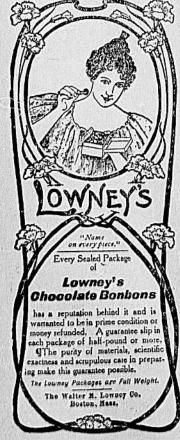
## THE REGULATION OF GORPORATIONS

In So Doing, Says Mr. Roosevelt, Industry Should Not Be Penalized.

The President's speech at Atlanta dealt The President's speech at Atlanta dealt largely with the question of regulation of the corporations. He said:
Here in this great industrial centre, in this city which is a typical Southern city, it is matural to consider certain phases of the many-sided industrial problem which this generation has to solve. In this world of ours it is practicelly limpossible to get success of any kind on a large scale without paying something for it. The exception to the rule are too few to warrant our paying beed to them; and as a rule, it may be said that something must be paid; as an offset for everything we get and for everything we get and for everything the compliant. This is notably true of our industrial life. The problems which we demonstrate that after all they are only part of the price which we have to may for the tri-America have serious, but we will do well to rememoer that after all they are only part of the prios which we have to pay for the triumphs we have won, for the high position to which we have attained.

## Too Heavy a Price.

If we were a backward and stationary country we would not have to face these problems at all; but I think that most of us are agreed that to be backward and stationary would be altogether too heavy a price to pay for the avoidance of the problems in question. There are no labor troubles where there is no work to be done by labor. There are no troubles about



"Berry's for Clothes."



Short pocket-books will appreciate this lot of Raincoats at \$15. The linest quality of cloth ever made up for the price.

shoulder lining.
For \$10 more the close-fitting rain-proof coat, which has more style than any garment

a man can wear.

Dry-loot Shoes—the kind we sell at \$3.50, are without an equal at the price.

We've more good sorts of UNDERWEAR than possibly any house carries in America. Just now we're displaying ne celebrated DEIMEL LIN-



corporations where the poverty of the community is such that it is not worth while to form corporations. There is no difficulty in regulating railroads where the resources of a region are so few that it does not pay to build railroads. There are many excellent people who shake their heads over the difficulties that as a nation we now have to face; but their melantholy is not warranted save in a very partial degree, for most of the things of which they complain are the inevitable accompaniments of the growth and greatness of which we are proud.

Now, I do not wish to be misunderstood, I do not for one moment mean to say that there are not many and serious evils with which we have to grapple, or that there are not not unhealthy signs in the body social and politic; but I do mean to say that while we must not show a foolish optimism we must no less beware of a mere blind pessimism. There is every reason why we should be vigilant in searching out what is wrong and unflinchingly resolute in striving to remedy it. But at the same time we must not blind ourselves to what has been accomplished for sood, and above all we must not lose our heads and become either hysterical or rancorous in grappling with what is bad.

Take such a question, for instance, as the question, or rather the group of questions, connected with the growth of individual fortunes. Undoubtedly the growth of wealth in this country has had some very unfortunate accompaniments, but it seems to me that much the worst damage that people of wealth can do the rest of us is not any actual physical harm, but the awakening in our breasis of either the mean vice of worshipping mere wealth, and the man of mere wealth, for the wealth's sake, or the equally mean vice of viewing with rancorous envy and hatred the men of wealth. Envy is, of course, merely a kind of crooked admiration; and we often see the very man who in public is most intemperate in his denunciation of wealth, in this private life most eager to obtain wealth, in no matter what fashion, and at no ma

Need of Regulation.

Undoubtedly there is need of regulation by the government, in the interest of the public, of these great corporations which is modern life have shown themselves to be the most efficient business implements, and which are, therefore, the implements commonly employed by the owners of large fortunes. The corporation is the creature of the State, it should aways be held accountable to some overign, and this accountability should be real and not sham. Therefore, in my judgment, all corporations doing the majority of the largest corporations, should be held accountable to the Faderal government, because their corporations should be held accountable to the Faderal government, because they will be constantially should be coexically we should not strive to prevent only the composition of any we should not strive to prevent of the faderal government, because the will be constantially should be coexically we should not strive to prevent of the faderal government, because the should only in the coprorate activity. We should not strive to prevent of the faderal government, because that it is not proven that the composite activity we should not strive to prevent of the faderal government. But most certainly we should not strive to prevent of the secure such effective supervision over it, such power of regulations activity will be exercised only in which most of any well-meaning but missing dead effort to check corporate activity was been shown in striking fashlou in Need of Regulation. ways beneficial to the public. The unwisdom of any well-meaning but misguided effort to check corporate activity has been shown in siriking fashion in recent years by our experience in the Philippines and in Porte Rico. Our national legislators very properly determined that the islands should not be exploited that the islands should not be exploited that the islands should not be exploited they adventurers without regard to the interest of the people of the islands themselves. But unfortunately in their zeal to prevent the islands from being improperly exploited they took measures of such severity as to seriously, and in some respects vitally, to hamper and retard the development of the islands. There is nothing that the islands meed more than to have their great natural resources developed, and these resources can be developed, and the put into them unless on terms sufficiently advantageous to offer prospects of good remuneration. We have made the terms not merely hard, but often prohibitory, with the result that American capital goes into foreign countries, like Mexico, and is there used with immense advantage to the country in its development, while it cannot go into our own possessions or be used to develop the lands under our own time. The chief sufferers by this state of things are the people of the islands themselves.

Treat Them Fairly,

Treat Them Fairly.

It is impossible to strongly to indicate the control of the pools of of the poo Treat Them Fairly.

tained and used, and there is, I think, in the minds of the people at large a strong feeling that a serious effort must be made to put a stop to the cynical dishonesty and contempt for right which have thus been revealed. I believe that something, and I hope that a good deal, can be done by law to remedy the state of things complained of. But when all that can be, has thus been done, there will yet remain much which the law cannot touch, and which must be reached by the force of public opinion. There are men who do not divide actions, merely into those that are honest and those that are not, but the force of the public opinion. There are men who do not divide actions, merely into those that are honest and those that are not, but consists in keeping clear of the peniten that.

How to Reach Them.

How to Reach Them.

consists in keeping clear of the penitentiary.

How to Reach Them.

It is hard to reach astute men of this type save by making them feel the weight of an honest public indignation. But this indignation, if it is to be effective, must be intelligent. It is, of course, to the great advantage of dishonest men of vening dishonest, but for being wealthy, and if they are denounced, not for being dishonest, but for being wealthy, and if they are denounced, not for being dishonest, but for being wealthy, and if they are denounced in terms so a versitained and hysterical as to invite a reaction in their favor. We cannot afford in this country to draw the distinction as between rich man and poor man. The distinction pon which we must insist is the vital, deep-lying, unchangeable distinction between the honest man and the dishonest man, between the honest man and the dishonest man, between the honest man and with a quick sense of his obligations, and the han who acknowledges no internal law save that of his own will and appetite. Above all we should treat with a peculiarly contemptuous abhorrence the non who in a spirit of sheer cynicism dehuches either our business life or our political life. There are men who use the phrase "practical politics" as merely a cuphemism for dity politics, and it is such men who have brought the word "political" in discredit. There are other man who use the noxious phrase "business is business," as an excuss and justification for every kind of mean and crooked work; and these men make honest Americans hung their heads because of some of the things they do. It is the duly of every honest patriot to rebuke in emphatic fashion allie the politician who diverse the north of the things they do. It is the duly of every honest patriot to rebuke in emphatic fashion allie the politician who diverse the north of since and that the only kind of "practical politics" which a nation can with safety tolerate is that kind which we know as clean politics, and that we are as severe in our condemnation of the b

men who have achieved great weather any other form of success, in any save a clean and straightforward manner.

As to King Cotton.

So much for the general subject of industrialism. Now, just a word in reference to one of the grent staples of this country, which is peculiarly a stuple of the Southern States. Of course I mean cotton. I am glad to see diversing factions of industry in the South, the growth of manufactures as well as the growth of diversification of corps in agriculture, and the growing growth of diversification of corps in agriculture, egitan of the Southern States cotton will be the basis of wealth, the mainstay of prosperity in the future as in the past. The cotton crop is of corrmous consequence to the entire country. It was focton orp of the South that brought four hundred million dollars of foreign gold into the United States last year. The soil and climate of the South are such that she enjoys a practical monopoly in the production of raw colton. No other substitute for cotton. I welcome the action of the planters in forming a conton association, and every assistance shall be given them that can be given them but do manufacture the raw material here and sell to the world the finished goods. Under thing as over-production of cotton. Last years crop was nearly fourteen million bales, and yet the price was sufficiently. thing as over-production of cotton. Last year's crop was nearly fourteen million bales, and yet the price was sufficiently high to give a handsome profit to the planter. The consumption of cotton increases each year, and new uses are found for it.

## The Chinese Boycott.

The Chinese Boycott.

This leads me to a matter of our foreign relations, which directly concerns the cotton planter. At present our market for cotton is largely in China. The boycott of our goods in China during the past year was especially injurious to the cotton manufacturers. This government is doing, and will continue to do, all it can to put a stop to the boycott. But there is one measure to be taken toward this end in which I shall need the assistance of the Congress. We must insist firmly on our rights; and China must heware of persisting in a course of conduct to which we cannot honorably submit. But we in our turn must recognize our duties exactly as we insist upon our rights. We cannot go into the international court of equity unless we go in with clean hands. We cannot expect China to do us justice unless we do China justice. The chief cause in bringing about the boycott of our goods in China was undoubtedly our attitude toward the Chinese who come to this country. This attitude of ours does not justify the action has taken. But the fact remains that in the past we have come short of our duty toward the people of China. It is our clear duty, in the interest of our own wage-workers, to forbid all Chinese of the coolie class—that is, laborers, skilled or unskilled—from coming here. The greatest of all duties is national the exclusion of the Chinese cooles, and it is therefore our duty to exclude them, just as it would be the duty of China to exclude American laboring men if they became in any way a menace to China by entering into her country. The right is reciprocal, and in our last treaty with China it was explicitly recognized as inhering in both nations. But we should not only operate the law with as little hardness as possible, but we should show every courtesy and consideration and every encouragement to all Chinese who are not of the laboring class to come to this country. Every Chinese traveler or student, business man ir professional man, should be given the same right of entry to and the same courteous treatment in, this country as are accorded to the student or traveler, the business man or professional man of any other nation. Our laws and treaties should be so framed as to guarantee to all Chinamen, save of the excepted coolic class, the same right of entry to this country and the same treatment while here as is guaranteed to citizens of any other nation.

Stopping Abuses.

By executive action I am as rapidly as possible putting a stop to the abuses which have grown up during many years in the administration of this law. I can do a good deal, and will do a good deal, ever without the action of the Congress; but I cannot do all that should be done unless such action is taken, and that action I most carnestly hope will be taken. It is needed in our own interest, and especially in the interest of the Pacific Moreover, the action I ask is demanded by considerations that are higher than men interest, for I ask it in the name of what is just and right. America should take the lead in establishing international relations on the same basis of honest and opright dealing which we regard as essential as between man and man.



to-day, but how deeply touched and moved I have been at your reception of me—at Georgia's reception of its descendant. I told Governor Terrell I had a kind of ancestral reversionary right to his chair, because the first revolutionary results. president of Georgia was my great-great-grandfather, Archibald Bulloch, after whom one of my boys is named. No man could meet with such a reception as you have given me to-day; no man could see your city, could see your people, could address such an audienc people, could address such an address such and such a such a such a such a such as a such deal to, me, all to meet all of you personally, with all that you gentlemen typify in the world of politics, the world of business, and that world of chical effective such as they business. fort which can alone render either business or politics noble.

Tribute to Uncle "Remus." "Now, I am going to very ill repay the courtesy with which I have been greeted by causing for a minute or two acute discomfort to a man of whom I am very fond—Uncle Remus. Presidents may come and Presidents may go, but Uncle Remus stays put. Georgia has done a great many things for the Union, but very fond—Uncle Remus. Presidents may come and Presidents may go, but Uncle Remus stays put. Georgia has done a great many things for the Union, but she has never done more than when she gave Mr. Joel Chandler Harris to American literature. I suppose he is one of those literary people who insist that art should have nothing to do with morals and will condemn me as a Phillistine for not agreeing with them; but I want to say that one of the great reasons why I like what he has written is because after reading it. I rise up with the purpose of being a better man, a man who is bound to strive to do what is in him for the cause of deceney and from the dauge of righteousness, Gentlemen, I feet too strongly to indulge in any language of unere compliment or mere flattery. Where Mr. Harris seems to me to have done one of his greatest services is that he has written what exalts the South in the mind of every man who reads it, and yet what has not even a flavor of bitterness toward any other part of the Union. There is not an American anywhere who can read Mr. Harris's stories, I am not speaking at the moment of his wonderful folk tales, but of his stories, my hour of the surjet in the mind of every man who reads it, and yet what has not even a flavor of bitterness toward any other part of the Union. There is not an American anywhere who can read Mr. Harris's stories, I am not speaking at the moment of his wonderful folk tales, but of his stories, I am not speaking at the moment of his wonderful folk tales, but of his stories, who does not rise up with a more carnest desire to do his part in solving American problems aright I cannot too strongly express the obligations I am under to Mr. Harris, One of those obligations is to feel as a principle that it is my duty (which if I have transgressed I have not transgressed knowingly) never as an American to say anything that could be construed into an attack upon any portion of our common country.

Who Is Corrupt.

tion of our common country.

Who Is Corrupt.

"The surest way of blunting the public conscience in dealing with corruption is to confuse the Pablic mind as to who is corrupt and who is not. There are plenty of men with whom we differ radically; henty of men of whom we radically disapprove, as to whom it is right and necessary that we should expect that disapprobation; but beware of expressing it in terms that imply moral reprobation, let us be sure that we know the facts, and that we say only exactly what is true. To accuse an honest man of being a thief is to gladden the heart of every thef in the nation. In our legislative bodies; in our national Congress, if you find that any man is corrupt, you are not to be excused if you do not hunt him out of public life, whether he is of one party or whether he is of another. But if you accuse, gither specifically or in loose general declamation, all men of being corruptionists, you have by just so much weakened your own strength when it becomes necessary to assail the genuine corruptionist. So far from asking that you be lenient in your judgment of any public man. I say that you are treereant to your duty if you are thus lenient. Do not be lenient, but do be recreant to your duty if you are the lenient. Do not be lenient, but do just. If you like a man's policy, say if you think he is acting in a way If you think he is acting in a way so misguided that he will bring ruin to the State or nation, My so; but do not accuse him of corruption unless you know that he is corrupt; and if you know that he is corrupt; if you have good reason to believe that he is corrupt, then refuse under any plea of expediency, under any consideration, from refraining from smiting him with the sword of the Lord and of Gideon."

# MEMORABLE STAY

(Continued from First Page.) Miss Annie Bulloch, as she was then about Roserli; of how the Iratts and

learned to do their duty aright in peace and in war also.

and in war also.

"It has been my very great good fortune to have the right to claim that my blood is half Southern and half Northern, and I would deny the right of any man here to feel a greater pride in the deeds of every Southerner than I feel. Of the children, the brothers and sisters of my mother who was born and brought up in that house on the lill there, my two uncles afterwards entered the Confederate sevice and served in the Confederate navy.

Confederate Officer.

Confederate navy.

Confederate Officer.

"One, the younger man, served on the Alabama as the youngest officer aboard ler. He was captain of one of her broadside 32 pounders in her final fights, and when at the very end the Alabama was sinking and the Kearsarge passed under her stern and came up along the side that had not been engaged hitherto, my uncle, Irving Bulloch, shifted his gun from one side to the other and fred the two last shots fired from the Alabama. —ames Dunwoody Bulloch was an admiral in the Confederate service. Of all the people whom I have ever met he was the one that came nearest to that beautiful creation of Thackeray-Colonel Newcome. Men and women, don't you think that I have the sneestal right to claim a proud kinship with those who showed their devotion to duy as they saw that duty, whether they wore the gray or whether they wore the blue? All Americans who are worthy the name feel an equal pride in the valor of those who fought on one side or the other, provided only that each did with all his might and soul and mind hid duty as it was given him to see his duty."

When His Ancestor Died.

When His Ancestor Died.

When, His Ancestor Died.

The President next was driven to the old Presbyterian church in which his grandfather, James Bulloch, was once a lending member. Mr. Bulloch dropped dead in this church white teaching a Sunday school class in 1849, and among those present in the church to-day were three members of that class who were present

members of that class who were present at the time.

The venerable pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. W. E. Baker, offered prayer, and the President and Mrs. Roosevelt then shook hands with a number of the townspeople, many of whom had known the President's mother. On the way to the train the President stepped for a moment at the home of Dr. Baker, where he met the pastor's wife, who was one of his mother's bridesmalds.

In the escort, which conducted the

of his mother's bridesmaids.

In the escort, which conducted the President from his train to the different point's he visited, was Warren E. Crockett, who was a member of Colonel Roosevelt's regiment during the Spanish war. The reception of the President at the old home of his mother was a most cordial one. The people greeted him both as President and as the son of one of their neighbors. Many were the kind references to his mother from those who knew her, and many were the exwho knew her, and many were pressions of good will toward her tinguished son. The President's

## HEATHERBLOOM BREAKS HECORD ' (Continued from First Page.)

order to Mr. Watson's splendid acting ponies, "Chiffon" and "Ruffles." Ladies' Pairs.

Ladies' Pairs.

Ladies' Pairs of Harness Horses called out three candidates. Miss Swart drove Mr. Dunlop's "Watch Me" and "See Me Go" to a George IV phaeton; Mrs. Blaisdell drove Mr. Watson's "Mazle" and "Sus Kearsley" to a George IV and Mrs. Henderson drove "Witch Hazel and "Queenle K." to a beach phaeton,

Mr. O'Bannon, one of the judges, created great laughter by sitting in the "Dickey" of Mrs. Jenderson'e phaeton, and acting groom. Mr. O'Bannon generous proportions quite filled the seat. Mr. Mulliken, a judge, drove with Miss Stwart.

Apolntments counted one half in the class and it was evident that the George IV phaetons must win out. The blue went to Mrs. Blasdells driving Mr. Watson's chessnut. The decision called forth

went to Mrs. Blasdells driving Mr. Watson's chestnut. The decision called forth
a generous burst of appreciation.
The open roadster class had but one
scratched entry, seven facing the ordeal.
It was a red-hot class, and "Blood was on
the moon." So fast did they speed around
the ring that the crowd grew dizzy, and
the arena was like a merry-go-round.
Blue went to Mr. W. A. Boykin's "Belle
Hokeland," amidst the wildest excitement of the show.

Championship Harness.

## Championship Harness.

The championship harness class brought out five blue ribbon winners, C. W. Watson's Lord Baltimore and West Virginia, David Dunlop's Derby, Mr. Branches Mignonette and Mr. Carliste's

Rovenue.

Championship and a great silver lov-

Championship and a great silver lov-ing cup went to Mr. Watson's Lord Baltimore, driven by the owner. Reserve went to Mr. Carlisle's Revenue. The band played My Maryiand in honor of Mr. Watson, the crowd cheered and a squad of negroes marched into the ring carrying the jumps. Middle and heavyweight hunters fol-

lowed over jumps at 4 1-2 feet, perform ance counting 75 per cent, and conforma-tion 25 per cent,
"Heatherbloom" caused some excite-

tion 25 per cent.

"Heatherbloom" caused some excitement and a general scattering in the paddock when he refused for some time to enter the ring. When he finally consented to perform, he rapped twice. Jack Frost, Centennial, Confidence and Nancy Lee went clear. All the others went hadly with the exception of "Up-to-date" who made one rap. The judges awarded the blue to Nancy Lee, owned by David Dunlop and ridden by Mr. Galloway.

Last night the judges refused to give Nancy Lee any consideration, but to-nicht chansed their minds.

The Championship Hunter Class, called for eight 41-2-foot jumps, but there were but four at 41-2 feet and four at 4 feet, Sixten tried the trick. The jumping was not good even over the low jumps. Red Rayen, Jack Frost and Heatherbloom were the only hunters that went clear. Championship went to "Nancy Lee," owned by David Dunlop, and reserve to "Cygnet."

New World's Record.

New World's Record,
The high jump outfit was then brought
in and the try for a new world's record
began beyond 7 feet girders.
Only Heatherbloom made the attempt.
The bars were placed at 4 1-2 feet and
the horse went clean. At 6 feet Heatherbloom went clean. At 7 feet 1-2 inch
Heatherbloom went over without knocking down the bars. The bars were then
raised to 7 feet 10 inches, one inch higher
than the world's record, Heatherbloom,
going kindly, cleared the top bar, and a
new world's record had been made.

The Summary.

Weighty Professional Endorsements.

conditions, as interine catarrh, leucorrheza, etc., and as "a curative agent in
chronic dyspepsia"

Prof. Laurence Johnson, M. D., of
the Medical Department, University
City of N. Y., is equally loud in his
praise of Golden Seal root, especially
for its tonic effects in convalescence
from acute diseases and its special
tonic influence upon mucous surfaces
and upon the gall bladder.

Doctors Barton and Tully recommended Golden Seal root as a pure
tonic and as an alterative in diseased conditions of the mucous membranes.

Prof. John King, M. D., late of Cin-

Prof. John King, M. D., late of Cincinnati, author of the American Discrease among medicinal agents, reiterates all the foregoing writers have said about it, as does also Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati. Dr. Scudder says: "It stimulates the digestive processes and increases the assimilation of food. By these means the blood is curiched, \* \* \* the consequent improvement on the glandular and nervous systems are natural results."

Dr. Scudder further says, "in relation improvement on the glandular and nervous systems are natural results."

Dr. Scudder further says, "in relation in the same, addressed are the writer's full post-office address plainty written. I cases of 'chronic ailments, attended by marked, or persistent, constipation, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be taken conjointly with the use of the "Golden, Medical Discovery," to regulate the bowels. They act harmony with the "Discovery," and will be found to be a most valuable laxative, or, in fuller doses a cleansing cathartic. improvement on the glandular and nervous systems are natural results."
Dr. Scudder further says, "in relation to its general effect upon the system, there is no medicine in use about which there is no medicine in use about which there is such general unanimity of opinion. It is universally regarded as the tonic, useful in all debilitated states \* \* \*."

will be found to be a most valuable laxative, or, in fuller doses a cleansing cathartic.

Podophyllin, the active medicinal principle of Mandrake root, enters are the tonic, useful in all debilitated states \* \* \*."

That the several American raedicinal roots, the concentrated glycade extracts of which make up Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, have the strongest kind of endorsement by scores of leading medical writers of all the several schools of practice, a brief glance at the medical Discovery, have the strongest will allow Of Golden Seal root, which is one of the prominent ingredients of "Golden Medical Discovery," Dr. Liberts Bartholow, of Jefferson Medical College, says: "Very useful as a stomachic (stomach) tonic and in atonic dyspepsia. Cures gastric (stomach) deatern and headaches accompanying same," He also mentions catarrh of the intestines, even when it has proceeded to ulceration, is remarkably benefited by Hydrastis (Golden Seal root, verciones; also catarrh of the intestines, even when it has proceeded to ulceration, is remarkably benefited by Hydrastis (Golden Seal root) everciones; also catarrh of the intestines ever microus surfaces. Upon the liver increase an especial influence over microus surfaces. Upon the liver increase an especial influence over microus surfaces. Upon the liver increase an especial influence over microus surfaces, upon the liver; also for thronic inflammation of bladder, for which Dr. Coe says "it is one of the most. reliable agents of cure."

Prof. Hobart A. Hare, M. D., of the University of Pa., says of Golden Service in chronic actarrh of the stomach and bowels, following abuse of alcohol, and as nonic after malarial fever." He further says, it 'has a distinct anti-malaria influence." Also "good in all catarrha influ

Hall. Middle and Heavy Weight Hunters— First, Nancy Lee, David Duniop; second, Jack Forst, Westchester Farm; third, Centennial, Westchester Farm; tourth, Heatherbloom, Howard Willets. Champion Hunters—Champion, Nancy Lee, David Duniop; Reserve, Cygnet, Westchester Farm. High Jump for a Purse 500 to Beat the World's Record of 7 feet 9 inches, held by Heatherbloom—Heatherbloom, 7 feet 10 inches (Dick Donnely up).

inches (Dick Donnely up). ALLEN POTTS.

## PULASKI ROYALLY GREETS SWANSON

portunities. With the effect the executions of the School of the School

fully improved; with laxes decreased, with a new constitution, adding immensely to the revenues of the State, and especially with a government put wholly and entirely in the hands of the good white people of this State.

All this with illuminating anecdotes, heartily enjoyed, effectively appealed to the fine audience, who heard it with most appreciative expressions of approval and from their hearts gave the speaker their meed of good will.

He closed in a burst of cloquence that wrought the whole audience up to a fine pitch of enthustasm.

benefits we are already deriving from the instrument and the phlethoric State Treasury. Speaking of the public school system, he told his hearers from his personal knowledge that the Democratic party provided it and was improving it as fast as possible. He warned them of the free text book yawp of the Republicans, and said that the only way that this scheme could be carried out would he by taxation. The books he held would not be appreciated if seemingly free and there would not be the sentiment connected with them and the incentive to study them as if the parent bought them. The Senator said that the text book balt would not bring victory to the Republicans, no, not even if they threw in clothes and candy. The speaker pointed to our State schools, which he said had no superiors in any other Commonwealth,

(Continued from First Page.)

ed out to our people that no matter what boasts might be made as to National affairs, Republican rule had been and could be nothing but a blight and curse to States of the South.

He clted the cases of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and North Carolina under Republican rule.

His idea was especially this, that no matter what claims might be made for the Republican party as a national party, no State in the Bouth, and especially Virginia, could afford to turn over to the Republicans control of our domestic affairs.

He then very effectively cautioned the people of this State to realize their great responsibilities and to live up to their opportunities. With fine effect he exclaimed, "You may have George Washington for President, Thomas Jefferson for Secretary of State, Abraham Lincolh for Secretary of State, Abraham Lincolh for Secretary and candy. The speaker point, eld to our State schools, which he add had no superiors in any other Commonwealth. In this connection he asserted that all our public institutions were being wisely conducted.

Major Daniel dwelt especially on Virgina admong its public servants. He reviewed the direction of the ship of State since reconstruction of the ship of State since r

Will Address Citizens at Belvidere Hall-Long List of Vice-Presidents.

Vice-Presidents.

The Democrats will hold a rally at Belvidere Hall to-night and distinguished spatiers will be on hand to entertain. Congressman H. D. Flood and Hon. A. C. Braxton, are the speakers and Mr. James A. Paniphilin will preside.

Iardella's band will furnish the music, and following are those who will sit upon the stage:

Hon. Carlton McCartay, Dr. Jud. B. Wood, Charles V. Meredith, B. B. Munford, Eppar Hunton, James N. Boyd, P. H. Mayo, E. T. D. Meyers, Jr. Hunsdon Cary, B. O. James, S. B. Witt, H. L. Carter, Davis Bottoms, W. A. Crenshaw, Georga S. Crenshaw, Dr. H. F. Gaskins, Nat Tiller, John Hooper, Ed. Barnes, George Perrin, G. R. Marriman C. E. Hill, M. R. Pace, H. C. Osterbind, H. L. Phillips, Sam Cohen, W. H., Hutcheson, T. B. Hilks Ordway Pulier, R. L. Peyton, Jr., Edwin P. Cox, E. C. Massie, H. C. Glein, General Charles J. Anderson, A. C. Harman, Robert Whittett, Jr. M. F. Seay, S. H. Cottrell, Jr., W. T. Reed, O. A. Wardins, J. E. Jacobs, J. J. Creamer, John J. Rrakin, George J. Hooper, J. F. Pettis, Chyle W. Saunders, A. W. Frowning, Charles B. Brooks, Dr. W. J. West, R. M. Taylor, Mann S. Valenting, Charles B. Brooks, Dr. W. J. West, R. M. Taylor, Mann S. Valenting, Charles B. Brooks, Dr. W. J. West, R. M. Taylor, Mann S. Valenting, Charles B. Brooks, Dr. W. J. West, R. M. Taylor, Mann S. Valenting, Charles B. Brooks, Dr. W. J. West, R. M. Taylor, Mann S. Valenting, Charles B. Brooks, Dr. W. J. West, R. M. Taylor, Mann S. Valenting, Charles B. Brooks, Dr. W. J. West, R. M. Taylor, Mann S. Valenting, Charles B. Brooks, Dr. W. J. West, R. M. Taylor, Mann S. Valenting, Charles B. Brooks, Dr. W. J. West, R. M. Taylor, Mann S. Valenting, Charles B. Brooks, Dr. W. J. West, R. M. Taylor, Mann S. Valenting, Charles B. Brooks, Dr. W. J. West, R. M. Taylor, Mann S. Valenting, Charles B. Brooks, Dr. W. J. West, R. M. Taylor, Mann S. Guen, John J. Crutchildeld, Bilnford Peay.